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THE THIRD TERM William Mckinley.

I regret that the suggestion of a third tern has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the Administration and the country, and their Just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term. In view, there fore, of the reiteration of a suggestion of it, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were

tendered me. My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 10, 1901;

Theodore Roosevelt

From a personal statement to the necespaner correspondents at the White House on the

night of election day, November 8, 1934. On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitutes my first term The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no eircumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nem-

Who Are We, to Judge?

The chief and underlying cause of the political disorders so prevalent in our Spanish-American republics of the Western Hemisphere is to be found in the almost universal desire of Presidents to succeed themselves, or, barring that, to choose their own successors. Only in very rare instances are they content with the honor and the opportunity conferred upon them by the people and willing to restore authority to the hands from which they derived it. First of all they seek a second term. Next, they would contrive the nomination of some ally or dependent. So it happens that Central the greater part of their time in political intrigue while material interests, peace, order, civilization, are left to of themselves as best they may.

Thirty-one years ago Mexico was plunged into revolution because LERDO DE TEJADA, failing of reelection himself, undertook to seat Chief Justice YGLESIAS in his stead. Then it was that PORFIRIO DIAZ made his wonderful march through Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi and straight to the capital, where he was installed by acclamation. At that time there was a constitutional prohibition against a second term in the Presidency. DIAZ did not mar his administration with cabals and scandals. At the end of four years he withdrew and GONZALEZ succeeded. During the latter's regime, however, the Mexican people repealed the clause referred to, and in 1884 DIAZ was reelected. and has been his own successor ever since. He had gained the confidence and gratitude of Mexico by setting the example of obedience to the law. Impatience of restraint and violent revolt against established order found no encouragement in him. He has presided over the destinies of Mexico nearly twenty-eight years in all, since 1884 without interruption, and has redeemed it from disorder and brigandage to the secure dispensation of an enlightened prosperity and peace.

To-day the one perilous ferment in the affairs of Venezuela is directly referable to the apprehension that CIPRIANO CASTRO, in anticipation of death or disability before the end of his lawful term of service, is conspiring to set aside the constitutional succession of Vice-President GOMEZ and make his supposed favorite, Governor ALCANTARA, the beneficiary of a coup d'état. It is by no means an established fact that Castro really harbors this purpose, but there can be no two opinions as to the mischievous effect of the mere rumor. So odious to the Venezuelans is the very thought that CASTRO seeks to dictate to them in a matter affecting their legitimate privileges as free citizens that nothing but the memory of his services and devotion his deathbed by an outburst of shameful and devastating anarchy.

In fancied security against such harrowing vicissitudes, we are too prone to condemn our Spanish American neigh-Fors. Buttressed by the sacred traditions of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and a long succeeding line of sane and patriotic rulers, we are over ready with the facile sneer at others less hap-That they resent the attempts of Presidents to plot their own perpetuation, or, defamatory is capable of two construc-

in default thereof, to anchor and enthrone a colleague, should be intelligible enough., In this country we should arise as one man in honest indignation on such a provocation. In our philosophy Presidents are the chosen creatures of the electorate. However much we may owe them-and in times gone by we have owed them much-the fact remains that they are the people's servants, and that so far no President of the United States has yentured to disregard the people's clearly expressed preferences, still less to lecture and reproach them on the score of contumacy.

Our Presidents understand their obligations to the country and they do not dishonor and degrade themselves by overtures of contempt for the free institutions under which they have attained to power and consequence. But we should not, because of our superior security and happiness, despise the Spanish Americans who revolt against dictators, demagogues and harebrained charlatans

How do we know, and on what warrant van we assert, that under similar circumstances we should exhibit a greater continence and dignity?

Standpattism Down East.

When Secretary TAFT gallantly took the stump in Representative CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD'S district in Maine last September to lend a helping hand in the emergency, the Secretary, supposing that a mild but resolute espousal of tariff revision would contribute to Mr. LITTLE-FIELD'S success, spoke out in no uncertain tones. Had Mr. TAFT been a guest at the dinner of the Deering Club at Riverton last Friday night, where Mr. LITTLEFIELD was the bright particular star, he would have heard the Representative of the Second Maine district rebuke those restless spirits in Massachusetts who ask that the tariff be taken off hides and other raw materials used in local manufacturing. Mr. LITTLEFIELD used this very plain language:

" A man from the East who starts in to change the tariff will know more when he comes out of the storm he will raise, but he will not look so well. It is about time that the people of Massachusetts knew what they were up against and ceased their harping for a change of the tariff."

The charge that Mr. LITTLEFIELD is an uncompromising standpatter must be read in the light of his admission that he would like to have the tariff taken off hides, because "it would aid our shoemakers in Maine"-the tariff on lumber he firmly advocates because it aids the loggers and sawyers of Maine; but says Mr. LITTLEFIELD with reference to hides. "What chance would we have if we went up against that great Western majority and asked to have the duty taken off?" The explanation, therefore, of his warning to the men of Massachusetts to drop revision is that the sceptre of power in the party and the House caucus has passed from the manufacturing States of the East to the Middle West and beyond, and the tariff being a national and not a and South American Presidents spend local issue-in Mr. LITTLEFIELD's words. "the entire country must be considered" -the East must await the pleasure of the West. To quote Mr. LITTLEFIELD again:

" We must do nothing to arouse the resentment of our friends west of us, for they have the majority

and can control legislation." The rule, of course, will have to work both ways, or rather from and to all points of the compass. The most stalwart of the standpatters admits that when North, South, East and West all agree-there are 1,435 dutiable articles scheduled in the Dingley law-there will be a revision of the tariff.

The Defence of Fair Comment in Libel Suits.

The House of Lords, sitting as the court of last resort in England, has just rendered an important decision in favor of Mr. LABOUCHERE, the well known proprietor of Truth, in a libel suit by a French physician named DAKHYL. who had been characterized in the defendant's journal as "a quack of the rankest species" in his service on the staff of an establishment for the cure of deafness known as the Drouet Institute.

The case was tried before Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord ALVERSTONE, and a jury. It resulted in a verdict of £1,000 for the plaintiff. This verdict was set aside by the English Court of Appeal, an intermediate court of review corresponding to the Appellate alive. A little pale, but very hopeful and Division of the Supreme Court in this State, which ordered a new trial on account of errors contained in the charge of the Lord Chief Justice. The plaintiff thereupon appealed to the House of Lords, whose appellate jurisdiction resembles that of our Court of Appeals; and there his appeal has now been dismissed, all the law lords who heard the case agreeing that Lord ALVERSTONE

erred in his instructions to the jury. The defendant pleaded in the first place that his article was true and in the sec ond place that it was a fair comment on a matter of public interest, uttered without actual malice and hence protected in law. The Lord Chief Justice told the jury that the term quack meant a pre tender to skill which the pretender did not possess. The defendant insisted that person might properly be denominated a quack who lent himself to a medical imposture, however great his skill, and he contended that such was the case against the plaintiff. The Judge, however, refused to sanction this view and would not allow the jury to of the country. Eloquence, whose value is apt to i in the past prevent the desecration of pass upon the sense in which the defendant used the word quack as appli-

cable to the plaintiff. The House of Lords holds that the language employed by Mr. LABOUCHERE was reasonably susceptible of the conatruction which he sought to have put upon it and that the jury should have been allowed to say whether that meaning was in fact the meaning which the alleged libel conveyed to the mind of the ordinary reader. This, as we understand it is in accordance with the law in this pily environed and less wisely instigated. State, where it has been held that when the language of a publication said to be

tions the jury must be permitted to determine its true intent and significance. Such was the effect of a decision rendered in 1899, where a judgment against the proprietor of the New York Herald was reversed in the Appellate Division and the reversal was upheld by the Court of Appeals. The publication in that case was capable of two constructions. According to one view it was a fair report of legislative proceedings; according to the other it was not; and both courts of review held that it was for the jury and not for the trial Judge to say in which sense the words were intended and understood.

In Mr. LABOUCHERE'S case the House of Lords also holds that the Lord Chief Justice erred in his rulings as to the defence of fair comment. He brushed aside that plea and instructed the jury that unless the defendant had established the truth of what he wrote about the plaintiff there must be a verdict against him. The Lord Chancellor, in advising the House of Lords to dismiss the plaintiff's appeal, says that the plea of fair comment does not arise if the plea of justification—that is, the truthis made good, nor can it arise unless there is an imputation against the plaintiff. "It is precisely where the criticism would otherwise be actionable as a libel that the defence of fair comment comes in." The jury therefore should have been instructed to inquire first whether the publication complained of was meant to be understood and was understood in the sense attributed to it by Mr. La-BOUCHERE; and secondly, if such was its true sense, whether it did not constitute a fair comment on a matter of public interest

Lord ALVERSTONE is an eminent lawve and a very broad minded and fair minded man. It was his vote as a member of the Alaska Boundary Commission which fixed the frontier in accordance with the American claim. No Judge, however, is wholly free from liability to err and the errors in this case have proved useful in eliciting from the highest court in England an exposition of the law in regard to the defence of fair comment which tends strongly to promote the liberty of the press.

Saved!

It must have been a grand sight when the Hon. NATHAN BAY SCOTT of West Virginia came alive out of the White House Monday. A lion hearted Senator a great political manager. We have learned to know and love him here in this town. He plants himself here when Presidential campaign grows hot. There is general satisfaction when he does so. New York would scarcely believe in the reality of national politics were it not for this sage and potent man from Wheeling. When he seats himself on his throne at Republican headquarters we feel that everything is over but the counting. Others may think they do the work. Mr. Scott, famous forever as the originator of an innocent but expressive expletive, is the inspirer of the victory and the bulletins.

Such a man must have enemies. The have been scattering over West Virginia the poisonous lie that he is not a Rooseveltian in good and regular standing that he was even an accomplice in the most infamous plot ever hatched on a guarantee of \$5,000,000. Mr. Scott was horrified. No thought of the effect of the hell-spawned falsehood upon his political fortunes can have occurred to his singularly unselfish soul, but he loves the truth. So he sought the White House. Presumably, after proper exculpation he was allowed to put his hands into those of his suzerain and to renew his pledge to be that suzerain's man of life, limb and earthly worship. When he emerged, radiant, he lifted up his hands and his voice. He made an anxious and a joyful noise to the reporters:

"The President and I are the hest of friends. Nothing better. * * * Be sure to send that out about the President and I being the best friends. There are none better."

Then he flew on buoyant pinions to his home, where he awaited full intelligence of the effect upon public sentiment there of the notice "sent out."

"The President and I are the best of friends." So the Lady was all wrapt up in the Tiger. The Hon. NATHAN BAY Scorr has got his license. He has been retagged. If West Virginia is not entirely satisfied with him West Virginia is hard to please.

But, as we have had the honor to say. what a grand sight it must have been to see him come out of the White House happy.

A Ballot in the Northwest.

Out in Minnesota Mr. BRYAN was a bad second to JOHN A. JOHNSON in a ballot taken the other day to determine the choice of Democrats in the Legislature for President; twenty-nine out of thirtyfour preferred plain Governor Johnson to the Peerless.

In "The American Common wealth" Mr. BRYCE has dwelt on the fact that our Presidents are not as a rule men of powerful intellect and dashing parts, but plain, substantial, plodding, safe and sane individuals who might be called mediocre without offence. This may surprise the casual alien who realizes how eloquent and peripatetic our domestic statesmen are, most of them, some conspicuously so; but Mr. BRYCE says:

After all, a President need not be a man of brill lant intellectual gifts. His main duties are to be prompt and firm in securing the due execution of the laws and maintaining the public peace, careful and upright in the choice of the executive officials be overrated in all free countries, imagination, proin so far a gain to him that they make him ' a bigger man,' and help him to gain over the nation an influence which, if he he a true patriot, he may use for its good. But they are not necessary for the due discharge in ordinary times of the duties of his post. * * * Firmness, common sense, and, most of all, honesty, an honesty above all suspicion of personal interest, are the qualities which the coun

try chiefly needs in its First Magistrate," JOHN A. JOHNSON, whom the Democrats of Minnesota prefer to the eloquent Mr. BRYAN as their choice for President. would doubtless strike Mr. BRYCE as a man who might sit for the picture in his book and be an eligible and dangerous

candidate for the office which Mr. BRYAN wants. The son of a poor Swedish immigrant and a woman who took in washing, inured in his youth to humble toil such as Lincoln knew, turning his hand to all kinds of tasks to rise in the world, gradually earning a competence and always having the respect of his neighbors, a solid, sensible, patient and kindly man not without natural shrewdness, but no orator, and certainly not accomplished JOHN A. JOHNSON, a Democrat, became Governor of Republican Minnesota and was reelected by a greatly increased majority, because he was just the kind 6" man that is often exalted to the Presidency over merely eloquent and brilliant men.

Infringing an Ancient Police Privilege For years too many to be numbered it has been the practice of certain policemen to arraign in court prisoners against whom they failed to present the evidence necessary to obtain a conviction. No mystery enveloped the motives which led to the arrest of such persons and to the lack of evidence against them. They were arrested to furnish business for professional bondsmen who split their commission with the police, or else to

facilitate "shakedowns. It appears now that Magistrate WHIT-MAN has been able to abate this abuse to a marked degree. His recent activities have impressed on the police a certain respect for him and fear of him, with the result that they arraign fewer prisoners in his court and have evidence against those whom they do bring to the bridge. Magistrate WHITMAN has shown how evidence may be obtained. The police do not dare to lay before him the flimsy cases they have been in the habit of

preparing. Gratifying as this may be to the genera! public, it will produce nothing but woe and unhappiness among the policemen who have profited under the old system. Thirty station house bail bonds, each costing \$5 or more, mean a comfortable addition to the "detective's" income. This has built houses, for policemen, bought diamonds for them and kept them in clover for a long time past. If Magistrate WHITMAN'S course is followed by the other Magistrates there will be hard times among plain clothes men who have never known what the phrase meant.

Cannot the potent "J. O." who sealed the lips of the Hon. JIM SHERMAN by wireless be induced to write another "Don't talk politics" message and send it to the present address of an even more distinguished New Yorker?

The Court of Appeals seems to be a greater reformer and regenerator of State Senates than even Governor HUGHES himself.

By special appointment of our ingenuous contemporary the New York Times, the Hon. TIBERIUS GRACCHUS has become the Emperor TIBERIUS of Rome.

Neither from the pulpit, nor from a chair of philosophy, have I heard such advice, so unthinkable so improbable, that the President of the United States should take a rest.—Bishop Lawrence of Not merely unthinkable and improbable

It is unspeakable. It smacks of conspiracy It is pretty near constructive treason.

Polydemonism is giving way .- Professor SCHMIDI It has given way to monodemonism, the belief in one and the only genuine devil,

the ultimate fate of that demon, recall the saint and the crocodile in the Piazzetta of St. Mark's. The noble word "culture" of which New England se rationally proud.—Boston Heroid. Useful as well as noble; a word to roll like a sweet morsel under the tongue; a

word that can't be worked too hard. The centre of "culture" has been moved from Boston to Indianapolis; but how many worshippers of "culture" in New England or Indiana or anywhere else know how to pronounce that august and indispensable vocable?

Again the sunflower looks golden in the sun. Again Kansas, the prolific, the prosperous, the mother of poets and the nurse of orators, she whose strong right arm is never weary of any good work but cutting coupons-again she asks for help. Flushed with wealth, she sees another "bumper wheat crop coming. The banner of the banner wheat State is to be higher advanced than ever. Frantic statisticians are flinging the millions of bushels to be into the face of a startled world. We shall not tackle those intoxicating calculations. More than enough to say that the secretary of the State free employment bureau sounds a first call for 25,000 volunteer extra harvest hands. Harvest begins June 1. Good pay and good food will be given. Also the Kansas air, the Kansas emotion, admission to that garden of genius and riches. Fortunately for Kansas, the colleges don't shut up shop in time to discharge students upon those waiting fields.

Servant Problem Solution from Elizabeth TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I cannot say as to what is being done by the housekeepers of Keyport, but in Elizabeth, where I have lived for than forty years. I know that a great deal is being done daily by the women of the household in all conditions of life, not in flats where there are sibly half a dozen rooms on one floor, but in large houses of twelve or fourteen rooms, half of them bedrooms, up many flights of stairs, and no one of them ever heard of a "suction machine" to do the work of keeping them clean. This is done daily by the women of the household, not a servant being employed by nine out of ten families.

In a long avenue with more than forty large and small bouses on it the servants hired can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Some families have a washwoman weekly or bimonthly, according to the number of persons, and do the troning them ives. All the rest of the work, cooking, dusting, &c., is done by the women, and they are as con tented, happy and generally satisfied with their io as one can find anywhere.

The reason why women kick so much about tak-ing care of their homes is because they are as a rule too lazy. The time they should devote to the duty is frittered away in other directions that profit them not, and the home suffers. I have kept se more than, much more than, forty years, and this is my opinion. Many years ago my wife said that she wouldn't be bothered with them any longer, and thereafter did the work herself. It is certainly hard, there is no question about that, but not so hard without servants as it is with them. Those who will agree with me are many, and those who do not may revile me if they choose. EMEABETH, April 9.

Give Mr. Aked a Chance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One would think to hear the Rev. Mr. Aked talk about the "almighty dollar" that the English cared nothing makes us common people sit up and take notic about money. It is a nice question whether Liver pool or London does not require more "saving" than New York. Anyhow, is not the Rev. Mr. Aked taking himself just a wee bit too seriously

An Izaak Walton. Knicker-Did he catch a fish?

Bocker-No. It was a shorter and more ugly word.

CUBA. WASHINGTON, April 9.- The opinion of many who know Cuba-and the Cubans is that the situation in that island would be much simpler if in the clamor of those Cubans who demand an early restoration of full Cuban control over the island there could be found any measure of genuine patriotism, any high political purpose, any willingness to put country before self and self-interest.

In the scramble for place and prefermen n a new Cuban Government there are comparatively few whose names were known in Cuba's struggle for independence. Out of the disturbance of last summer there has come a group of political aspirants whose chief claim and in many cases whose only claim to political recognition appears in their participation in that movement. The various aggregations gave to their chiefs high military titles, and they in turn bestowed upon some of their followers titles only one or two steps below their own. In the utterances of these new arrivals, spoken or written, public or private, there is no evidence of statesmanship, no sign of devotion to the service of their country.

Among all the names now prominent in Cuban affairs there are few that are associated with such earlier experiences as the revolution and the constitutional convention. It is no wonder that the property owning classes and most of the veterans o Cuba's earlier struggles stand in fear of a government of self-seekers. There are few men of recognized ability among the throng, men like Alfredo Zayas, Ruis Rivera, José Miguel Gomez, Emilio Nuñez and one or two more, but few who know Cuban affairs and the Cubans would claim for any of them the strength, the courage and the high purpose which must be shown by the next man who sits as President of the Republic of Cuba.

What, then, is the solution of the Cuban uestion? For the present at any rate annexation should not be given a moment's consideration. That may be and perhaps is the logical and ultimate outcome of the situation, but it should be deferred until both countries are fully and fairly prepared to welcome it. At present neither is. The stablishment of a definite and permanent protectorate is even less desirable than annexation, and no plan for such an institution should be entertained here or in Cuba. The island must be one thing or another. It must be either American territory or Cuban territory. It must be under the Cuban flag or under the American flag, and the Cuban flag should fly and a Cuban Government stand until, should such a time arrive, the American flag replaces the flag of Cuba by the common consent and agreement of the people of both lands.

Between annexation and the immediate restoration demanded by a group of aspiring politicians, backed by a potentially roublesome aggregation of political heelers, there lies a middle course, and it is the only course which can be followed with wisdom and safety. There should be a well de fined and clearly stated policy of political evolution for the island, a policy of development from the present administration by American officials supported by an American army, through an ever lessening American influence and an ever increasing Cuban participation in governmental affairs, to a full restoration of the Cuban republic. To follow any other course is to invite disaster.

That some time would be involved in the accomplishment of such a policy there can be no doubt, but it is also beyond doubt that it would open the largest possible chance of avoiding serious and perhaps prolonged trouble. Reduced to its simplest and most accurate expression the Cuban case is one of Politics vs. Property. Without the planter, the producer, the merchant, the investor, Cuba would be only what Mexico. Santo Domingo and Venezuela were fifty years ago. In the political peace and the industrial progress of the island our own country is only less concerned than are the islanders themselves. Planters, property owners and the peace loving and law abiding citizens who form the great majority of Cuba's population must be assured that conditions will be stable and that they will have the fullest possible protection against any form of political disorder and also during any time of disorder. Professional politicians, seeking only place and preferment for themselves and in their own personal interest, should be courteously but firmly

frozen out. It may be claimed that the suppression of political aspiration and the disappointment of political hope will give offence and provoke revolt. It must be admitted that it may, but either annexation or an early restoration would with absolute certainty provoke more serious and more extensive revolt. The course here suggested at its worst remains the choice of evils. But any disorder which might follow the definite announcement of such a policy would be limited in the number of its participants, entirely without popular support and distinctly a police job in its nature. It would be lawless, but it would not be war. It is even more than possible that some such experience must come whatever we do. It is quite probable that it may become necessary to spank the "revolutionary habit" and the instinct for uprisings, the tendency to "go to the manigua" if this or that is not done for them, out of some of the voluble patriots who want jobs and fat

salaries. Cuba wants peace and the United States must have peace in Cuba. It must be a permanent moral peace and not a mere temporary patchwork. If this can be achieved at once and peaceably, so much the better. If it can only be obtained by the use of a little time and a few ball cartridges, it may be best to devote a suitable quantity of both to the consummation of so desirable an end. Cuba should be free and independent, but Cuha must be a land of peace and order. As the alternative of greater evils the United States must stay until both are so established that any probability of a third intervention will be entirely removed.

Puzzle of the Census Bureau.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why does the director of the census exclude Los Angeles and San Francisco in his estimate of the population of inroorated places of 8,000 or more inhabitants all the States of the Union, as given in THE SUN of March 29? Out here we think it is because Los Angeles is growing so fast the census fellows can't count 'em and because poor old Frisco got so badly cattered by the quake that they can't find 'em

Mr. Copp Deceives the Potatoes.

From the Cayuga Chief.

Fred Copp is trying a new scheme to keep his potatoes from sprouting in his cellar. During the old weather he cut a lot of ice and piled it up around the outside of his cellar wall, and hopes by so doing he can keep the temperature of his cellaso low that his potatoes will not sprout. Fred is Cornell graduate and does things in a way that

Nobility Travels. From the Bickleton News Pio Pio Moz Moz and his Queen Sacajawea passed brough Staprong Monday

The Divisions. Knicker-Speech is silver, silence rold.

Bocker-And letters are paper currency.

THE SONS EMPLOYMENT. Important News From Several Widely Sep-

arated Communities. From Yesterday's Newspaper TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 8.- John D. Rockefeller Jr., started in this morning on his new duties as uperintendent of his father's estate.

NEBO, N. D., April 9.-Ebenezer Littletoo, Jr., began his new duties as chief of the comnissary transportation department at his father's sawmill here to-day. his father's dinner pail from the house to the mill and back each noon. Mr. Littletoo, Sr., likes lemon pie.

Rеновоти, Mass., April 9. - As soon as the frost is out of the ground Lemuel Panthodder, Jr., will quit the school he has been attending. and assume control of his father's new sulky plough, beginning work in the river field. Panthodder will supervise Pete Young Mr. Gobino, his father's hired man. He expects to enjoy his new duties.

BURNT HOUSE, W. Va., April 9.-Sylvanus therpunk, Jr., has resigned his position with Alonzo Budstuffer, the milkman, and has accepted an engagement to superintend the cracker and cheese department of Mr. Cherpunk, Sr.'s, general store. Young Mr. Cher-punk will have entire charge of wrapping It is expected that he will develop great expertness in his new work.

HIGHENOB, Ky., April 9.-Hank Jones, Jr. has decided to take control of the marketing of the product of his father's still. Mr. Jones Sr., feels the need of a steady man for this important work, and hopes that Hank, Jr.,

DONKVILLE, Ill., April 9.-It is announced that hereafter Angelo Miccavilli, Jr., will be the active manager of the menagerie maintained by his father in connection with his musical business. Young Mr. Miccavilli has always liked an outdoor life and his new employment it is thought will prove most interesting. In preparation for his duties he is in communication with Professor Garner, the monkey talk man.

BREADLOAF, Vt., April 9 .- All this spring Jeremiah X. Dooley, Jr., has had complete charge of his father's maple sugar camp. Mr. Dooley has not allowed a bucket to over flow since the sap began to run. He is justly proud of his success, and hopes that he will be permitted to supervise the sugaring off in the season of 1908, for which preparations will be made in ample time. "The wild, free life of the hills for mine," says Mr. Dooley, Jr.

GERMAN CITY, Kan., April 9.—Hans Offen-bachen, Jr., has decided to devote his energies this summer to managing a hay tedder on Mr. Offenbachen, Sr.'s, farm. Young Mr Offenbachen enjoys contemplating nature and he says employment in the open air is necessary for his well being. Old man Offenbachen says he has no objections.

Jupp. Ia., April 9.-This summer Isaac Sponduk, Jr., will superintend the sanitary squad at the City Ice Cream Saloon, owned by his father. Mr. Sponduk, Jr., will have an exceptionally elaborate mechanical plant, consisting of a heavy broom, to manage.

TYTY, Ga., April 9.-George Washington Napoleon Bonaparte Alexander Roosevelt Simpkins, Jr., has made up his mind to give all his attention to the mixing department of his father's whitewashing enterprises this Young Mr. Simpkins will carry the water, thus allowing Mr. Simpkins, Sr., time to think, in which he is very strong

Hotel Classification.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why doesn somebody who wants to make a fair interest on his investment build by the sea or in the mountains not too far from New York, a hotel for professions seople, people of education and refinement but not of large means? This would include the majority of writers, artists, players, teachers, preachers lawyers and physicians, all of whom find a common interest in matters intellectual and constitute a large class who like nice things at fair prices in congenial surroundings.

Such a hotel should provide creature comforts a from \$10 to \$20 a week a person, with some discoun-for longer time. People of this class prefer agree able environment to ostentatious display, and they would come earlier and go later than the of usual summer hotels. There are already numer ous hotels at the prices I name, but they are filled up with a class of people, as good in their way, no doubt, as the other class, but with wholly different ideals and ideas, and among them the other class who cannot afford to live in the higher priced places find nothing congenial. On the contrary; and so wholly on the contrary that the professi will not go to such hotels. They prefer to pay nore and stay a shorter time elsewhere

If such a hotel were built, say, somewhere in o on the mountains along the Hudson, where the water could be seen, and in addition to the hotel proper cottages and studios were added, all of simple but comfortable construction, I believe that it would come very popular and would do busin of the year. Particularly if it were within a couple of hours of the city, as it could very well be. might be among the Jersey mountains on a lake side. Anywhere so there would be plenty of nature in pleasant shape. Then if the artistic tempera-ments clashed, as they probably would at times, the clashers could go out and be soothed by the

I have never heard of a class hotel of this sort and if there is one I should like to know where it is I want to go there this coming summer. If there is none, why doesn't somebody build one! NEW YORK, April 9.

Idaho Poisons Coyotes. 7 From the Idaho Statesman

State Game Warden Stevens received yesterday large amount of strychnine from Philadelphia which will be used by the department for the posoning of coyotes and other predatory animals. The expenditure for this poison is the first to take place under the new law which placed the sum of \$5,000 in the hands of the game warden for use in

the destruction of wild animals.

So far as known, this is the first time in the history of the United States when a State started in along this line to protect its game and stock interests. While there have been company hunters here in Idaho, hired by local stock associations, there ha been no official recognition of the hunting of wild animals as a State function. The outcome of the experiment is to be watched with a good deal of nterest, for the bounty system is admittedly a failure, in that it stops short of extermination, bot because of destroying a profitable industry—that of growing wolf scalps—and then the hunters cannot make enough out of the business to keep at it when numbers of the noxious animals begin to

To Revive Duelling in Oklahoma.

From the Kansas City Star.

The Oklahoma Constitution does not forbid uelling. At a time so far removed from the day of the code, the omission of any reference to duel-ling should hardly cause surprise. It is somewhat surprising, however, to know that one of the mos conspicuous leaders in the Democratic majority was prepared to oppose on the floor of the convention any ban on duelling had it been proposed. This delegate, born in a Southern State where duelling was once the mode of settling disputes between gentlemen, is still in favor of this aban-

He said: "Men would not dare malign each othe in the press and in the streets as they do now, if they knew that they would be compelled to stand up and be shot at, unsustained by the false courage of passion, and under rules that would give the physically weaker man an equal opportunity with his stronger adversary.

Newspaper Arrived After Twenty-two Years From the Montrose Democrat.

Some strange things occur in conncle Sam's postal arrangements. A few days ago a Montrose man received a paper that was malled to him in Greenfield, Mass., in September, 1884. The paper was twenty-two and a half years on the way

> Three Bridges of Woman, A woman has three ages. Each one her time engages The same are known to sages By the bridges.

The maiden meets her lover. Above them cupids hover Rustic bridges.

No more to be a rover. They settle, crossing over Brooklyn Bridge

Domestic duties eaded. The cherubs grown and tended. Her time is then expended Playing bridge. MCLANDSURGE WILSON

MAN'S RIGHT TO GOVERN.

its Dependence Upon Physical Power Made Clear by a Woman Anti-Suffragist

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a letter to THE SUN of March 27 I said that woman in claiming the ballot was asking for supremacy and not equality. The advocates of woman suffrage declare that war should cease, and contend that the ability to bear

arms is not a good title to the franchise. Permit me to ask if "fighting ability" conveys no other meaning than the power to make war? Does it not also mean the maintenance of the peace, safety and liberty which we as citizens enjoy? Bearing arms as applied to man is a synonym for strength and courage two very necessary requisites for a stable government. Is it not the presumption that every male citizen must depend upon his strong right arm and the courage back of it to de fend his own fireside? Bring about peace by international cooperation, climinate every possibility of internal dissension, and we shall still have to depend upon man's superior strength to maintain a most necessary func-

ion of government. If woman is man's equal she has no right to arouse him from his peaceful slumbers at 2 A. M. to hunt a burglar; she should be able to defend her own fireside. The fact is the burglar fears the vigorous defence on the part of the man of the house more than he does the law or the Government. the law or the Government. Without this opposition his vocation would be in his own parlance a "dead cinch." Without this "physical force," which seems to be so despised, we should thwart our own purposes—we should increase disorder because of the lack of strength to maintain order.

Washington in his Farewell Address (regarded by the people of the United States as one of the most valuable treasures left them by the Father of his Country) said.

Remember especially that for the efficient may Remember especially that for the emclent management of your common interests in a country as extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the security of perfect peace and liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, 'title else than a name where the government is too feeble to withstand the enter prises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

To whom do we look for this strength? Is

To whom do we look for this strength? Is it necessary or not necessary? If the latter, then abolish it, and we have a government that is "little else than a name." Laws providing for our protection would be as useless without man's superior strength in enforcing them as would have been the plans of the subway without man's "brute strength" in carrying out the specifications.

The Government adopts the policy of conferring the ballot, as far as may be safely done, upon those who are relied upon to help bear the burdens and fight the battles of the Government. The halt, lame and blind are the exceptions, and in some cases are so to be considered because of some previous service. However, if the law took note of exceptions, would it not be wiser legislation to eliminate weakness and increase the strength of the whole rather than to lessen strength by adding weakness?

whole rather than to lessen strength by adding weakness?

Back of all law and authority there is a moral obligation which State Legislatures cannot give or take away. We have contempt for the citizen who evades the property tax and casts his burden of taxation unjustly upon other citizens. If a man shirks his duty in not responding when his strength is needed by the lawful demands of the Government, we call him a coward, because instead of sharing in the burdens of governmenthe is imposing the obligation on some one clae.

else.

Now we must take away the responsibilities and moral obligation which the franchise imposes, or we must acknowledge that since woman cannot assume these responsibilities, giving her the ballot is giving her supremacy.

JULIA VILETTE FINLEY.

NEW YORK, April 9.

American Tract Society. The eighty-first annual report of the American Tract Society is a very interesting document. By it we learn that in 1906 there were added to its list eighty-seven new publications in fourteen lar guages, also two periodicals in Bohemian, and that Christian reading matter is now published by the ociety in thirty languages. Last year its ninety five colporteurs visited 279,480 families and gave out 63,520 books, including Bibles and extracts from the Scriptures. Of this large quantity no less than 13.630 books were furnished free of charge. The money value of the matter given free was

equal to about 45,000,000 pages of tracts. The foreign settlements of Boston, New Haven, Hartford. Providence and other large cities were thoroughly canvassed. Homes, asylums, prisons. hospitals, reformatories, day nurseries, mission eamen's societies, churches, &c., were energe ically supplied with tracts, leaflets and booklet In Wyoming there is a mining camp which the

society supplies, where forty six dialects or lan-guages are in use. Immigrants, Mormons, negroes, se speaking Spanish in our stons across the seas all are subjects oclety's care. During the society's life it has spent \$763.713 in dreulating Christian printed matter in 173 las

guages, dialects or characters on foreign mission Though the society is in debt, \$10,000, an increase of \$5,000 over 1905, was given in cash last year to foreign missions for publishing purposes, besides publications and electrotypes to the value of 14,175, a total of more than \$14,000 for this special

purpose.

From the Mining World. There is some consolation in learning from the nedical practitioners that the risk of death of niners by disease is less than in many other occipations. As a rule, the men who wield the nick, the shovel, run the drill, or do other work un derground, are seldom compelled to apply for sici leave. By sick leave is not meant to lay off to everal days or a week to rest the limbs and clear the brain after celebrating payday, which usually

nes once a month.

Miners, especially in metal mines, are generally so constituted physically by continuous exercise in fairly good atmosphere as to combat, by proper respiration and abundant perspiration, the germs of disease which would ordinarily kill humanite. Most of the metal miners, who are among the best workers in the United States, have come from Eng land, Ireland, Scandinavia and a few other countries which are important mining centres. The health of these men on the whole is good, and as they are accustomed to live on a simple diet in a rugged country where pleasures and temptations are few, the mortality from natural causes is co-

paratively small. In coal mining, however, the deaths attributed o diseases of the respiratory organs, particularly bronchitis, are quite numerous. This scens only natural, for the coal miners include many Hunga rians, Slavs, Poles and other foreigners who are susceptible to consumption. No doubt the in halation of vast quantities of coal dust and the uncleanliness inherent in so many miners are the two factors most responsible for the propaga tion of the germ of bronchitis.

Trials of a Woman Suffragist in England. From the Onlooker.

Keir Hardie had a trying experience the other evening. Addressing a meeting mainly attend by the other side, he failed to get a hearing u Addressing a meeting mainly attended the chairman said: "Gentlemen, if you will list to Mr. Hardle quietly he will be happy to answer any question you may put to him at the end of b

When the honorable member had resumed his seat a question written on half a sheet of notepap was sent up to Mr. Hardie, and passed by hi unopened to the chairman, who read it, and gree very red in the face. "Read it out?" roared a door men, and the chairman at last obeyed. The ques tion was, "Why do they call you a Gibson gir It finished the meeting.

Former Master and Slave. From the Des Moines News

With an old lame black man, who was once slave, to guide him about, G. E. Standish of Mem-phis. Tenn.. himself old and feeble, is spending a lew days in the city taking in the sights happy smiles the pair alighted at the union station this morning, having just come in from Chicago. From here they expect to go on West. It was a pathetic sight to see the care with which the order slave guided the faltering footsteps of his master about. The two are on a pleasure tour, and his Memphis about a month ago.

Pennsylvania's Smallest Salary

Mujord correspondence Philadelphia Pro-After a month's earnest work on the part of the Milford Borough Council, William L. Boyd has been chosen pound master at a salary of \$7 to per anni t was with great difficulty that a man was found who would accept possibly the smallest paying office in the State. Council refused to more the salary, and last year's incumbent said that he had squeezed the lemon to his satisfaction.

Munhon Pt go Now Up to Date. From the Korea Daily Negs.

The revision of the great Corean cyclopædia called Munhon Pt go, which was ordered by the Government some months ago, is now completed and it consists of an edition of twenty nine volumes. which will be published at an expense of 17,500 year